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[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Office of claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the U. States, passed
the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to au-
thorize the payment for property lost, cap-
tured or destroyed while in the military ser-
vice of the United States, and for other pur-
poses," that all claims provided for by the
said act, must be presented at this office on or
before the ninth day of April, in the year
1818; as if not presented within that period,
they cannot be received, examined and de-
cided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are,
first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman,
whether of cavalry, mounted rifleman, or in-
fantry, who in the late war between the United
States and Great Britain, has sustained dam-
age by the loss of any horse which was killed
in battle, or which has died in consequence
of failure on the part of the United States to
furnish such horse with sufficient forage while
in the service of the United States, shall be
allowed and paid the value of such horse." This
provision comprehends three descriptions
of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a
wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not
being furnished with sufficient forage by the
United States.

To substantiate a claim of either descrip-
tion,

1st. The order of the government, author-
izing the employment of the corps to which
the original claimants belonged, or the subse-
quent acceptance of such corps, or approba-
tion of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or sur-
viving officer, commanding the claimant at
the time of the accident on which the claim
is founded, which certificate, if not given
while the officer was in the service of the U.
States, must be sworn to; and in every case
it must, if practicable, state the then value of
the horse so killed or dying. Before any other
evidence will be received, the claimant must
make oath that it is not in his power to pro-
cure that which is above specified; and that
the evidence which he shall procure in lieu
thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.
In every case the evidence must be on oath,
and the value of the horse so killed or dying
ascertained. All evidence offered must be
taken and authenticated in the manner here-
inafter directed, and in all these cases the
claimant must declare on oath, that he has
not received another horse from any officer or
agent of the government in lieu of the one
lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mount-
ed rifleman, or volunteers, who in the late
war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the
loss of an horse in consequence of the owner
thereof being dismounted, or separated and
detached from the same by order of the com-
manding officer, or in consequence of the ri-
der being killed or wounded in battle, shall
be allowed and paid the value of such horse
at the time he was received into the public
service." This class comprehends two de-
scriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted
or separated from and detached from such
horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or
wounded in battle, and the horse lost in con-
sequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is
required in the first class of cases will be re-
quired in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid,
has sustained damage by the loss, capture or
destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule,
or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness,
while such property was employed in the mi-
litary service of the United States, either by
impressment or by contract, except in cases
where the risk to which the property would
be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the
owner, if it shall appear that such loss, cap-
ture or destruction was without any fault or
negligence of the owner; and any person dur-
ing the time aforesaid, who has sustained
damage by the death of such horse, mule, or
in consequence of failure on the part of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage
while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed
and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property
by an enemy, taken by impressment, or en-
gaged by contract, in the military service of
the United States, being either an horse, a
mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or
harness, excepting articles for which the own-
ers had agreed to run all risks, or which
were lost or destroyed by the fault or negli-
gence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or
employed, has died from the failure of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must
produce the certificate of the officer or agent
of the United States who impressed or con-
tracted for the property above mentioned, and
of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose
immediate command it was taken or destroyed
by an enemy. Such certificates, if such offi-
cers or agents at the time of giving them be
not in the military service of the U. States,
must be sworn to and must positively state
that the property was not lost or destroyed
through the fault or negligence of the owner,
and that the owner did not agree to run all
risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the
articles so impressed or contracted for in the
country in which they were employed must be
produced.

In the second case, the certificate of the of-
ficer or agent of the United States under
whose command such horse, mule or ox, was
employed at the time of his death must be
produced.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to produce that which is above spe-
cified, and further, that the evidence which
he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he
is able to obtain. In every case the evidence
must state distinctly the time, place and man-
ner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has
acted in the military service of the United
States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman,
and who has furnished himself with arms or
accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the
capture or destruction of them, without any
fault or negligence on his part, shall be al-
lowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutre-
ments by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any
other way, without the fault or negligence of
the owner.

This provision does not include the cloth-
ing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of
officers, who, in all services, furnish at their
own risk their own. The same evidence, in
all respects, is required in this as in the first
class, and moreover, that the loss did not
happen from the fault or negligence of the
owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or
taken, by public authority, for the use or sub-
sistence of the army, during the late war, and
the same shall have been destroyed, lost or
consumed, the owner of such property shall
be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom
the amount which has been paid, or may be
claimed, for the use and risk of the same,
while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of
property taken or impressed for the use and
subsistence of the army, not comprehended in
any of the preceding classes, and which shall
have been in any manner destroyed, lost or
consumed by the army, including in its scope
all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles
for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition,
in fact, every thing for the use and equipment
of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the
officers or agents of the United States, taking
or impressing any of the aforesaid articles,
authenticated by the officer commanding the
corps for whose use they were taken or im-
pressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and
agents under whose command, specifying the
value of the articles so taken or impressed,
and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any
payment has been made for the use of the
same, the amount of such payment, and if no
payment has been made, the certificate must
state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to procure that which is above spe-
cified, and further, that the evidence which he
offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is
able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be ad-
mitted for any article which has not been taken
by the orders of the commandant of the
corps for whose use it may be stated to have
been taken. For any taking, not so author-
ized, the party's redress is against the person
committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war,
has sustained damage by the destruction of
his house or building by the enemy, while the
same was occupied as a military deposit, un-
der the authority of an officer or agent of the
United States, he shall be allowed or paid the
amount of such damage; provided it shall
appear that such occupation was the cause of
such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or
agent of the United States, under whose au-
thority any such house or building was occu-
pied, must be furnished. Before any other
evidence to this fact will be received, the
claimant must make oath that it is not in his
power to procure such certificate, and that the
evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof,
is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to
this office, every claim must be accompanied
by a statement on oath by every claimant, of
all sums which he may have received, on ac-
count of such claim, from any officer, agent
or department of the government of the U-
nited States, and where he has received noth-
ing, that fact also must be stated on oath by
him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants,
that the preceding rules of evidence generally,
and more especially apply to claims which
shall not exceed in amount two hundred dol-
lars, a special commissioner will be employed
to take testimony; but in these cases, as far
as it shall be practicable, the same rules of
evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents
of the United States, shall have taken or im-
pressed property for the military service of
the United States, which property so taken or
impressed, shall have been paid for by them,
out of their private funds, or the value there-
of received from them in due course of law,
such officers or agents are entitled to the same
remuneration to which the original own-
ers of such property would be entitled, if
such payment or recovery had not been made,
and can settle their claims at this office, pro-
ducing authentic vouchers for such payment
or recovery. Nor will any original claimants
all claims against such officers or agents of
the United States, on account of such taking
or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to
the persons originally entitled to receive the
same or, in case of his death, his legal repre-
sentative, or either event, attorney duly ap-
pointed. When attorneys shall be employed,
it is recommended to the parties interested, to
have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, ex-
cept the certificates of the officers, who at the
time of giving them, shall be in the military
service of the United States before some
Judge of the United States, or of the States
or Territories of the United States, or mayor
or chief magistrate of any city, town or bor-
ough within the same, or a justice of the
peace of any state or territory of the United
States duly authorized to administer oaths,
which authority proof must be furnished ei-
ther by a certificate under the seal of any

State or Territory or the clerk or probatory
of any court within the same. But the seal of
any city, town or borough, or the attestation
of any Judge of the United States will re-
quire no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the
City of Washington in the building occupied
by congress during its last session for the re-
ception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this of-
fice, are requested to address their letters to
the subscriber as commissioner, which will be
transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sub-
scriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the
United States for 1815, remaining due upon prop-
erty in the following counties in the state of Ken-
tucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by
some person residing within the collection district
in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to
receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per
centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made
within one year after the day on which the collector
of the district where such property lies, had notified
that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Clay	12th day of January, 1816.
Garrard	ditto
Madison	ditto
Nevada	ditto
Harlan	10th day of January, 1816.
Bracken	ditto
Mason	ditto
Nicholas	ditto
Lewis	16th day of January, 1816.
Logan	ditto
Butler	ditto
Warren	ditto
Barren	ditto
Cumberland	ditto
Fayette	12th day of January, 1816.
Jessamine	ditto
Woodford	ditto
Clark	1st day of February, 1816.
Estill	ditto
Bath	ditto
Montgomery	ditto
Floyd	ditto
Fleming	ditto
Greenup	ditto
Washington	29th day of January, 1816.
Nelson	ditto
Hardin	ditto
Green	ditto
Lincoln	20th day of January, 1816.
Casey	ditto
Adair	ditto
Pulaski	ditto
Wayne	ditto
Knox	ditto
Rockcastle	ditto
Campbell	27th day of January, 1816.
Boone	ditto
Harrison	ditto
Gallatin	ditto
Scott	ditto
Franklin	ditto
Pendleton	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector of the Revenue for the 2d
Collection District of Kentucky
Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* The printers in this state authorized to pub-
lish the laws of the United States, will insert this
advertisement once a week for eight weeks suc-
cessively, and forward their accounts to this office.
25-8w

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the
President of the United States, to superintend
at Lexington, the subscriptions towards con-
stituting the capital of the BANK OF THE
UNITED STATES, hereby give NOTICE, that in
conformity to an Act of Congress, passed on
the tenth day of April last, entitled "An act
to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of
the United States," Subscription Books will be
opened at the office of the Kentucky Insurance
Company, on the first day of July next, and
will continue open every day from the time of
opening the same, between the hours of ten
o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the
afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclu-
sive of Sundays, when the same will be closed.

That any individual, company, corporation
or state, may subscribe for any number of
Shares of the capital of the said Bank, not ex-
ceeding three thousand Shares, and at the
time of subscribing there must be paid on each
Share, five dollars in gold or silver coins of the
United States, or of foreign coins, and twenty
five dollars, more in like coin, or in Funded
Debt, in the manner following: that is to say,
The payment in coin must be made in gold
or silver coin of the United States, or in gold
coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at
the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty
eight grains and sixty hundredths of a grain
or the actual weight thereof or in other for-
eign gold or silver coin, at the several rates
prescribed by the first section of an act regulat-
ing the currency of foreign coin in the
United States, passed the tenth day of April,
one thousand eight hundred and six: that is
to say—

The gold coins of Great Britain and
Portugal, at the rate of one hundred
cents for every twenty-seven grains
of the actual weight thereof.

The gold coin of France, at the rate of
one hundred cents for every twenty-
seven grains and two-fifths of a grain
of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish milled Dollars at the rate of
one hundred cents for each, the ac-
tual weight whereof shall not be less
than seventeen penny weights and se-
ven grains, and in proportion for the
parts of a Dollar.

Crowns of France at the rate of one
hundred and ten cents for each
Crown, the actual weight whereof
shall not be less than eighteen penny
weights and seventeen grains, and in
proportion for the parts of a Crown.

The payments made in the Funded Debt of
the United States, will be received at the fol-
lowing rates—that is to say:

The Funded Debt bearing an interest of
six per centum per annum, at the nom-
inal or par value thereof; the Fund-
ed Debt bearing an interest of three
per centum per annum, at the rate of
sixty-five dollars for every sum of one
hundred dollars of the nominal a-
mount thereof; and the Funded Debt
bearing an interest of seven per cen-
tum per annum, at the rate of one

hundred and six dollars and fifty-one
cents, for every sum of one hundred
dollars, of the nominal amount there-
of; together with the amount of the
interest accrued on the said several
denominations of Funded Debt, to be
computed and allowed to the time of
subscribing the same to the capital
of the said Bank: and,

That at the time and place of subscribing,
each and every subscriber must deliver to the
commissioners the certificates of Funded Debt,
for the Funded Debt proportion of their re-
spective subscriptions, together with a Power
of Attorney in the form following: that is to
say—

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE
PRESENTS: That I—of the
State of—, a subscriber for—
shares of the capital of the Bank of
the United States, do hereby author-
ize and empower John W. Hunt, John
Tilford, and Thomas Prather, or a
majority of them, Commissioners for
superintending the subscription at
Lexington, in the state of Kentucky,
in person, or by substitute, to trans-
fer in due form of law, the Funded
Debt, whereof the certificates are
hereunto annexed, to the President,
Directors and Company of the Bank
of the United States, as soon as the
Bank shall be organized: Provided
always, That if in consequence of the
apportionment of the shares in the
capital of the said Bank among the
subscribers in the manner by law di-
rected, the said Funded Debt shall be
of a greater amount than shall be ne-
cessary to complete the payments of
the Funded Debt portion for the
shares to be apportioned, only so
much of the Funded Debt shall be
transferred by virtue of the power
and authority hereby given, as shall
be necessary to complete such pay-
ments.

"Witness my hand and seal, this—
day of—, 1816"

Sealed and delivered in }
the presence of— }
N. B. The wording of the power must be
changed when necessary to meet the cases or
subscription by Companies, Corporations, of
States, and the parties should acknowledge
the execution of the power before a magis-
trate, who will certify the same under his
hand and seal in the usual form.

JOHN W. HUNT, }
JOHN TILFORD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS PRATHER, }
Lexington, May 20, 1816. 22—

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the
subscriptions in this state to the Capital

OF THE

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having adopted the following regulations for
conducting the detailed operations thereof, accord-
ing to the equitable principles of the act of incorpo-
ration, give this public notice, in order that those
who intend to subscribe may, if they deem it ex-
pedient, prepare their payments in anticipation,
and that all may possess equal information and advan-
tages, at the time of subscribing:—

1st. As the true intent and meaning of the act of
incorporation, is undoubtedly to place every
subscriber on the same equitable footing, there
will be no distinction made in the compu-
tation of the interest on the funded debt, as to
the particular day of the term on which any
subscription may be made, but for all the pur-
poses of the subscription, the first day of the
term allowed for subscribing will be considered
as the "time of subscribing," according to the
meaning of the act.

2d. As the law will be equally satisfied, whether
each individual subscriber delivers his distinct
proportion of coin, and of funded debt, or
whether a number combine and by their attor-
ney deliver the aggregate amount, and as it
will obviate the inconvenience and possible dif-
ficulty of effecting, in due time, a multiplicity
of small transfers, and moreover, will enable
any combination of small subscribers to procure
both their coin and funded debt, with more
facility and advantage than separately; the
payments, as well in coin as in funded debt,
or any number of subscribers may be consolidated
—the payments in coin into one sum, and the
funded debt into one or more certificates:
Provided, There shall be annexed to the
power to transfer a schedule of the propor-
tions which the subscribers so combining are
severally entitled to.

3d. The Commissioners at the time of subscrib-
ing will give to each subscriber, or to the
attorney of any number of subscribers com-
bined as aforesaid, a receipt for the payments
in coin, and in funded debt, which receipt will
be lettered and numbered, so as to designate
the particular subscription, and avoid the possi-
ble errors which might arise from a similarity
of names.

JOHN W. HUNT, }
JOHN TILFORD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS PRATHER, }
Lexington, May 31, 1816.—24f

United States Stocks.

In consequence of a joint arrangement between
several gentlemen, provision is now making to pro-
cure the necessary Stocks for the accommodation
of those who may wish to become subscribers to
the Bank of the United States, and thus to facilitate
subscriptions in this quarter.

Persons wishing to obtain Stock, by making early
application to the subscribers, leaving their names
and stating the amount desired (in order that the
quantity procured may be proportioned to the de-
mand) may be supplied in rotation, in due time and
at a fair and reasonable rate by

J. S. SNEAD & Co.
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

Jessamine county, viz:

TAKEN UP by John Carr, living near the
mouth of Marble creek, a GRAY MARE,
about 13 1/2 hands high, about eight years
old, this spring, shod before—appraised to
eighteen dollars, March 18th day, 1816.

JOHN METCALF, j. p. c.

June 15.

TAKEN UP by Eddier Paxton, living on
the land of John R. Wenterspoon, on N. 4th Elkhorn,
Fayette county, a BROWN HORSE, five years
old, about 14 1/2 hands high, no brands perceptible,
a few white hairs in his forehead, shod before—
appraised to forty dollars. Certified by me this 2d
day of April, 1816.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P. C.

Attest, JOHN D. YOUNG, Clk.

June 15.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF
RODES & SMITH.

HAVE established an Auction and Com-
mission Store in Lexington, and will diligent-
ly transact such business as may be entrusted
to their care. They propose receiving consign-
ments of merchandise and property of
every description, which will be disposed of at
auction or otherwise according to instructions.
Liberal advances in Cash will be made on
consignments.

They will also receive orders for the pur-
chase & shipment of Western produce. Bills
& DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remit-
ted. They hope to give satisfaction in all re-
spects—and for their qualifications and respon-
sibility, reference may be had to the mer-
chants of Lexington generally, to whom they
are known.

JAMES C. RODES,
BIRD SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816

SHORTLY EXPECTED.

By the arrival of the BARGE CINCINNATI
and OHIO at Louisville,
30 hds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL
18 Cases LONG CORK CLARET,
60 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases HOLLAND GIN.
Together with a variety of other Groceries,
such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORN-
ALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS,
Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c.
the whole comprising a general assortment,
which will be opened at Lexington. 20f

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of
their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the fol-
lowing GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they
will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very mode-
rate advance, viz:

30 hds. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy
20 boxes Martingale & Amsterdam Cordials
12 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herring
50 kegs pickled Salmon
a barrel Almonds
50 boxes Spanish Muscatel Raisins,
do do Prunes
7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags orks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons L. wood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.
BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM
BOAT JETNA,
100 dozen Claret (Long V. level Cork) which
will be sold at 104 dollars per dozen, in-
cluding all charges
IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags
50 barrels & first quality Green Coffee
10 hds.
30 boxes Tea & a quantity of Green Coperas
Potsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general as-
sortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which
will be sold by the package on the lowest
terms.

J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.

May 8th, 1816. 20

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-
ers too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,

Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually,
47 November 20

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]
INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States
in general,—and to my old English
Friends, in that country, in particu-
lar.

Peckham Lodge, 6th Jan. 1816.

And now my old English friends, if your prejudices still remain unshaken by the events that have taken place since I had the pleasure to see you, if you still persist in confounding the English government with the oppressed people of England; and, if you be after what I have said above, disposed to express disapprobation of my change of sentiment since we parted, let me remind you of some particular facts, which, though I have stated them in print here, may not have reached your knowledge. When I was in America, I used to receive letters from several writers in England, applauding what I was doing and encouraging me to proceed. There was William Gifford, the loyal poet; John Bowles, author of several loyal pamphlets still more loyal; Mallet du Pan, author of the *Mercurie Britannique*.—The three former all put *esquire* at the end of their names, and as I had been brought up in the country and had never heard any body called *Squire* but men of great estates, who kept carriages and hounds, I was delighted, and quite puffed up with the idea of having so many *Squires* for correspondents. You will bear in mind, that I had gone into the army a mere boy, that I had been in New-Brunswick until I quitted the army; and that there was only one year between my quitting the army and my arrival in the United States. So that, as towards *squireship* my country notions were wholly uncorrected by any experience.

Well, then, now behold me returning home on tip-toe to be honored with the personal acquaintance of these *squires*. I found William Gifford, esq. in a lodging in Stratton street; John Bowles, esq. I found in a little snug box at Dulwich; John Gifford, esq. (whose real name I afterwards found to be Green, but who chose, for excellent reasons to change it) I found in a very nice but very small house in Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth. Mallet du Pan was dead. It was rather a disappointment to find my *squires* living in such humble style.—But this was the least mortifying part of my discoveries. By degrees I found, that squire William Gifford was the holder of a *sinecure* place, given him as a reward for being editor, under Canning and Frere, of the Anti-Jacobin newspaper, and I soon afterwards saw him made a commissioner of the lottery. *Squire* Bowles I found to be a commissioner of Dutch property, that is, to manage the property seized by the government from the Dutch, at the beginning of the war; and it has since been proved according to a report made to parliament that he without the sanction of any law, did, in virtue of this office amass large sums of money. *Squire* John Gifford, *alias* Green, I found to my utter astonishment, a police justice, or one of the head thief-catchers, with a salary of 400 pounds a year. I found besides, that he was editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review, the means of setting up which he had received from the government; and that he had besides a pension of 200 pounds a year.

What a discovery was this for me! I felt that I was a dupe; but like other people, I was ashamed for a long while, to acknowledge it. To find my *Squires* with whom I expected to ride a fox-hunting; to find these loyal, independent gentlemen, to be nothing more than downright *treasure* hacks, was enough to give a new turn to any man's mind. Mallet du Pan, whose work as well as the author, had been wholly supported by the public money, was dead, but I found that his widow had a pension, and his son a place in the tax office, both in open defiance of the law of England, the parties being foreigners. The Rev. John Brand, whose loyal pamphlets had been sent out to me, I found in possession of the living St. George, Southwark, given him for having written these pamphlets, he having already a living in the country. Gillray, the loyal caricaturist, I found with a pension of 200 pounds a year. Dibdin, the loyal song writer, I found with a similar pension. The Rev. Herbert Marsh, and Sir Francis D'Ivernois, (a foreigner) both of whom had written loyal pamphlets, I found with pensions of 700 pounds a year. As to the editors of loyal newspapers, I found them all without a single exception, in the pay of the government, in one shape or in another.

Now, my old English friends, do you blame me for not having joined this servile, this prostituted, band of hireling writers, whose business it was to delude our countrymen, to urge them on to war, to stigmatize every man who opposed the government, and who received their reward out of the taxes raised upon this laborious and deceived people? Do you blame me for opposing this mercenary crew? Do you blame me for holding in abhorrence the government, which could thus condescend to corrupt the press, and to tax the people for the purpose of paying men to mislead them;—while on the other hand, it put to death, it transported, it imprisoned during pleasure without trial, or at the least, it ruined every man who had the courage to use his pen in opposition to these notorious corruptions?

Oh! no, before you blame me for this you must have changed your natures.

But the very name of England is dear to you. And do you not think that the name of England is as dear to me? You wish to see the land of our forefathers always great. And do you think I wish to see it little? But what do you mean by England; in what sense do you understand that word which includes so many interesting recollections? By England you do not mean the earth, and the trees, and the houses. You cannot call the Guelphs England, who have not a drop of English blood in their veins. The parliament, made up almost wholly of men who sell and buy seats, and the perjured voters of boroughs, you cannot call England. What then do you mean by England? Why you mean the mass of the people of England; that people, more than one-sixth part of whom are now actually paupers; that people who pay more than six-seventh of their earnings in taxes; that people who have been for years, and still are, kept in awe by a standing army of two hundred thousand men, stationed throughout the whole country in forts and barracks; that people who are compelled to crouch to insolent Hanoverian soldiers and some of whom in the very heart of England have been flogged by those Hanoverians; that people, in short, who are worked to the very bone to support, in splendor and luxury, men who scoff at their miseries.

It is very easy for you, who quietly possess what you earn, under a government that makes you feel hardly the weight of its little finger, to bid us be contented with the blessings we enjoy. But, come yourselves, then, and taste of these blessings. Go to Taunton in Somersetshire where there were recently 600 exchequer writs issued for the seizure of people's goods on account of non payment of taxes.—Come and enjoy these seizures that are now going all over the kingdom. Come and share with poor Carter his 18 months in jail for having in the most humble terms, complained that his only property, his horse and cart, had been seized to pay taxes which he did not owe. Come and be contented while the tax-gatherer demand from you thrice as much as you expend on yourselves and families.—Come and be happy while you see twenty thousand insolvent debtors in the jails, and nearly two millions of poor wretches in work-houses and begging along the road or through the streets. Come and be proud, while you see more public money paid for the support and shipment of convicts than is paid in taxes altogether to the government of the state of New York or Pennsylvania. Come and be prouder still, while you see whole districts of England under the command of Hanoverian officers, while you are the English militia under the same command, and while you see your countrymen, once so high-minded, pull their hats off to these insolent foreigners, and stand trembling before them.

Oh! no, I do you injustice by the supposition. You are not so base as to bid us be contented to such a state of things. In spite of all your prejudices, heightened as they may have been by the conflicts of parties, that same generosity and integrity which induced you to hold fast to England, amidst all the reproaches against her, will make you now feel for our sufferings and our disgrace.

Well, then, is it against England that I write? It is not for England? And not daring to write for her here, have I not a right, and is it not laudable in me, to avail myself of the press of America, or of any other country in the world, for this purpose?

If, however, you still persist in regarding the government as England, and resolve on making common cause with that government, you must be prepared to claim your share of the honor of all its acts. Claim, then, if you have the honor of having convicted a man in the court of king's bench, on an ex-officio information of a *libel* on Napoleon as *lawful sovereign* of France: claim the honor of having made peace with him, and after having received his guarantee for the cession of Ceylon and Trinidad in that capacity, of sending in a few months afterwards spies and assassins to take away his life; and claim the further honor of employing ambassadors as agents in the transaction. Claim the honor of having, for ages, represented the Bourbons as tyrants and their subjects as slaves, and of having raised hundreds of millions upon the people of England to force these Bourbons back again upon the same subjects. Claim the honor of having prevented neutrals from carrying on trade with France, lest that trade should assist the French to continue the war; and of having, at the very same time, carried on that trade yourselves. Claim the honor of having condemned neutral ships under the pretext of their having false papers; and of having permitted and encouraged the open sale of false papers for the use of your own ships. Claim the honor of excluding Irish Catholics from those offices of trust, into which though in open defiance of law, you admit German Catholics. Claim the honor of treating the gallant Irish as slaves, of shutting them up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, on pain of severe penalties, lest they should combine and compel you to grant freedom to the Catholics; and, at the very same time, of enabling and abetting the Catholics of France to destroy the protestants. Claim the honor of making the people of England yield a tenth part

of all the produce of the land to support an establishment founded on the overthrow of the Catholic religion; & of loading them with taxes to pay for the restoration of the pope, the Jesuits, and the Inquisition. Claim the honor of taxing the people of England to pay and uphold the patriots of Spain against Napoleon; and of leaving those very patriots to be killed or banished by Ferdinand, your ally, for having done that which you encouraged them and paid them to do. Claim the honor of having flogged Americans for refusing to fight for you against their native country, and of having hanged, quartered, and ripped up the bowels of Englishmen for having fought against their native country. Claim all these honors; for, claim them you must, and a great many more of the same sort, if you make common cause with this government; but above all you must distinctly claim the honors of *Dartmoor*; the honor of killing men in cold blood, some of whom you had made prisoners of war, from on board your own ships, where they had fought for you against your enemies. If there be still a higher honor than this, claim that of having hanged two Frenchmen, close prisoners of war on board the hulks, for having forged English bank notes, which stand recorded in the decision of the court of the king's bench, that it was lawful for the English government to forge French assignats to be circulated in France.

Now let me ask you seriously, whether there be amongst you one single man, who would not be ashamed to be suspected of approving of any one of these acts? Yet, that this government has committed them all is perfectly notorious.—If you choose to ally yourselves with this mass of tyranny, cruelty, and perfidy, you have, at any rate, no right to blame me, if I am resolved, to convince the world, that such is not my choice, and if I do my best to guard these, amongst whom you find protection, from falling within the grasp of its deadly power.

Far from me be the base thought of making my court to the people in America by vilifying my own country, or by flattering them. I regard America as the only spot now left, where man can be safe from the lash of despotism. The despots of Europe, with this government at their head, have decreed, that there shall be no longer freedom here. My object in this publication is to describe the state in which we have been reduced, and the acts that have been and are daily committed against us, in order that you may clearly see the means by which we have been reduced to our present abject slavery, and, seeing that you may avoid them, as you would avoid the sword, pestilence and famine. As for my own particular interest, I feel very little upon this occasion. I have ample of means living in what is called comfort; and might, I daresay, without any great pains, make a shift to sneak along as quietly to the grave as any of my horses or dogs. But as to my happiness as to my enjoyment of life, that is quite another matter; and I feel, that the enjoyment I have, and, indeed, that I ought not to have it, without using whatever talent I may possess for the ends which I have here described. Every man who writes, wishes for readers, and I, of course, have the common desire; but, as I never shall, sacrifice any principle or any opinion, to gratify the tastes or feelings of others, whether the numbers of those others be great or small, I ask for neither what is called patronage, nor for support. I want neither. I shall make no attempt to catch readers by administering to their amusement. I have always dealt in dry politics. So shall I always continue to do. I send my work forth amongst a sensible and well-informed public; that success that it meets, I know it will have, and greater success I have no right and desire to obtain.

WM. COBBETT

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 2.

On Friday last, Lord Cochrane brought forward his charges in the House of Commons against the Lord Chief Justice, for partiality and corruption in the case wherein Lord Cochrane was tried two years ago, for the fraud practised on the stock exchange. The charges were supported by Sir Francis Burdett, to whom, and the noble mover of the question, were opposed the entire House of Commons; of course the charges fell to the ground, and on motion of Mr. Ponsonby, seconded by Lord Castlereagh, they were expunged from the journals of the House.

DUBLIN, May 3.

The Bourbons, in France, have, by a new and unequivocal act, proved themselves the worthy allies and assistants of their kinsman, Ferdinand of Spain. A number of those brave Spaniards, called *Liberales*, who assisted in delivering their country from Bonaparte and a French invasion, and who had taken refuge in France against the sanguinary persecutions of the beloved sovereign, whom they had succeeded in restoring, have been arrested in Paris by order of the French government, and will no doubt be delivered up to Ferdinand to be disposed of as he thinks proper.—Among the number of those arrested is the celebrated Mina.

State of France.—The Duke of Wellington has returned to Paris. His journey to Brussels and the Hague has given rise to various rumors and specu-

tions, which, if well founded, are of the highest importance, and may ultimately lead to events which would once more change altogether the political situation of Europe. The state of things must, one should think, be critical, which would not permit the Duke to cross over from the Hague to attend the marriage ceremony of his future queen.

PARIS, April 24.

"The Duke of Wellington arrived in Paris on the night before last. The aide-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander, whose arrival here I mentioned in my last, brings despatches of which one of the objects is to withdraw from the Duke the command of the Russian army in France, which he holds as Generalissimo of the allied forces. The precise cause of the difference existing between the Russian and British Cabinets, cannot long remain a secret to the public; it would appear, that they relate to the settlement of a new order of things in contemplation in this country. According to the most prevalent opinions, these difference arise from the pretensions set up by Russia in favor of the young Prince of Orange, in the event of the reigning family of France being removed from the throne. The expediency of the latter measure, for the general tranquility of France and that of Europe, is understood to be now sensibly felt by the allies. An article which has lately appeared in the *Belgian Moniteur*, is thought to be remarkable under the present circumstances. The article, which is a most flattering eulogy of the young Prince of Orange, concludes with the remarks, that the young Prince justifies already the high destinies to which he may be called. The high destinies, in the opinion of many, are obviously the throne of France. The government of the Low Countries in concert with that of Russia, are certainly taking steps in that view. They lately made overtures to a character of great eminence in this country, who suspecting M. de Richelieu's feelings on that point, ventured to confide to him the communication he had received. The minister replied "such overtures do not surprise me; you may be further consulted on the same subject." Whence it would appear, that M. de Richelieu is not a stranger to the Russian Plan, in favour of the young Prince, and that he presides over the government of France, as it has always been thought, under the immediate influence of Russian councils. In the hypothesis of such a change of dynasty, the late vote of credit for the six millions demanded by M. Richelieu, might be supposed a provision for the retiring Prince.

"April 25.—We are all occupied here in conjectures and reflections of the probable result of a treaty of alliance which is reported to have been signed between the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty of Prussia, and the King of the Netherlands. It is said that the object of the Duke of Wellington's visit to the Hague is to obtain an explanation of the king of the Netherlands as to the intentions of the high contracting parties in this triple alliance. The noble duke is particularly interested in acquiring an exact knowledge of the subject of this treaty, as it is generally said that Russia has manifested a wish to deprive his Lordship of the command of the allied army stationed on the French frontiers, and to offer it to the Prince of Orange. What degree of credit is to be attached to these reports I will not say. I yesterday heard a Russian gentleman say, that it was absolutely necessary that Austria should cede Galicia to the Emperor Alexander, who never could or would be satisfied until that province should be added to his dominions. It appears that Russia is become the fast friend and firm supporter of the king of the Netherlands. To Russian influence is attributed the little attention which has been paid to the remonstrances of this court relative to the protection and asylum afforded to the French regicides in Belgium. Many persons suppose that the result of this triple alliance will be the forming of a similar treaty between England, France and Austria. But recollect that what I send you is but report—and the report of Paris!!

"April 27.—The reports relative to the Duke of Wellington being superceded by the Prince of Orange in the command of Russian and Prussian contingents, lose all credit and these rumors are only the inventions of an enemy for the purpose of sowing dissensions and divisions among the allies. There is now another story in circulation, namely the discovery of some seditious and insurrectional movement among the troops composing the Royal Artillery who are said to be implicated in a plot to overturn the government. I have no doubt there is just as little ground for this rumor as the other. M. Talleyrand quitted Paris yesterday morning for Valency."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from *Wellswood Hyslop*, Esq. dated Kingston, Jam. May 16. 1816, to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"You have heard, no doubt, of my arrest and imprisonment at Carthagea by Morillo; but you can have no idea of the treatment I received. I was unfortunate in being too late in getting on board at the evacuation, and on the 7th of December I was thrown into the Inquisition, where I remained two months without

communication at all, and two more in a miserable state of suspense. Poor Stuart was shot, with Aguirre, Toledo, M. Amador, Portocarrero, Ribbon, Castillo, Ayos, and Dr. Granados, on the 24th of February: and, but for the intercession of the Admiral, I was to have been the tenth victim on that day. So that instead of being tried by a mock court martial I was tried by a civil process and miraculously acquitted.

"I left Carthagea on the 27th of April, at which date Morillo had got no further than Ocaña, and though there was a general silence in town, it was whispered that his progress was not so rapid as he expected. St. Fe of course had not fallen. The General Congress was at Tunja, and since the execution of Amador, and Ribbon, who had surrendered under a promised pardon, the interior spirit had resolved to defend itself to the last. Morales, with two battalions of Caraccas troops, had marched for Venezuela, where matters were changing much against Ferdinand; so that Morillo has no more than about 3000 men with him. Carthagea is garrisoned by the regiment of Leon, about 650 effective and non-effective, (and I may add, disaffected men, from the want of clothing and pay), and a battalion of Llanos, composed of about 550. I was a month in town before I sailed, and I assure you, those who remained, in hopes of a better government under Ferdinand, find themselves miserably mistaken. I believe I may say with truth, the spirit of the people is now more elevated than ever it was at any previous period."

BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION, &c.

To the editors of the *Columbian*.

New-Haven, June 12, 1816.

Gentlemen.—Yesterday, after a passage of 21 days, arrived off this port from Trinidad, the British brig *Charles*. Several Gentlemen who came passengers, landed here last evening—from one of them, who appears well informed, I have obtained the following intelligence, which I transmit to you for the information of the friends of South American liberty and independence, in the United States.

Yours, &c.

S. H.
The naval and military expedition which it was known the patriot general Bolivar and D'Irunda de Marina, were fitting out in that part of the Island of St. Domingo, under the government of Petion, arrived at the island of Margareta early in May—it consists of twenty-one armed vessels and transports, having on board, 3,500 troops, of which 1,500 were coloured troops of the line, furnished from Petion's army—the other 2,000 are composed of patriot emigrants who fled from Carthagea and New Grenada, after the success of the royal General Morillo.—After relieving the Island of Margareta from the blockade of the Royal Spaniards, general Bolivar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Main.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Augustura, an important post on the Oronoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will be by reinforcements) against the royal forces in Carracas. No doubt is expressed of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the Patriots, who are generally in possession of the interior country. The Royal force is represented as small, and except at Carthagea, where Morillo commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthagea the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter—it is with both, victory or death.

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE Alluvion Mills are now in operation where Superfine Flour at \$2 75 may be constantly had, and where sixty-two and a half cents cash, will be given for good merchantable Wheat.

Our Carding Engines are in the best order, being clothed, with new cards; Wool will be carded at six pence per pound, if clean picked; and one pound of grease for every eight pound of Wool furnished—if Wool is not clean it will not be received.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington, June 15, 1816.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.
June 10, 1816. 23-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES. Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814.

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Poney, 14 1-2 hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded.
June 6, 24.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 1.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

In pursuance of a notification given in the several newspapers of Lexington, a number of the citizens of Fayette county, met in the Court-house in Lexington, on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1816. Richard Higgins, Esq. was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Thomas January, Esq. clerk.

Mr. FRANKLIN HALL exhibited to the citizens assembled, a great variety of specimens of *Flax* and *Hemp*, as well as thread spun from those materials, prepared agreeably to his patent; and also several experiments, proving the great superiority of his plan of preparing *Hemp* and *Flax* for manufacturing. The meeting being fully satisfied of the advantages which would be derived to the state generally, provided they could have the benefit of Mr. Hall's patent.

It is resolved, That a respectable petition be presented to the next General Assembly, requesting them to take into their consideration the propriety of purchasing his Patent right for the general use of the citizens of Kentucky.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Matthew Elder, John McDowell and Bernard Gaines, were appointed to draft a petition in conformity to the foregoing resolution and take the necessary steps to procure signatures.

RICHARD HIGGINS, Chm.
THOMAS JANUARY, Clk.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Lexington Light Artillery Company, convened at their Arsenal on Saturday the 29th June, and adjourned to the Hall of the University.

The Lexington Light Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. JOHN MCALLA, has seen an address and certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by companies commanded by Capt. PATTERSON & SELLIVAN; and although they are subscribed by no one, yet as they are not disavowed, they have been recognized as authentic acts, and considered with all the deliberation which belongs to the important object which they propose to accomplish.

That object is a change in our representation in Congress, and the means by which it is contemplated to effect it are, that each militia company in the district, shall designate certain persons to meet at a certain place, and being so assembled, that they shall designate a person other than our present member, and that each company shall pledge itself to support the individual so designated.

In this scheme, the company cannot concur. It considers the duty of the individuals who compose it, to be plainly and distinctly marked: when assembled as a militia company, to qualify themselves to render military service, and when not so assembled, to exercise all the rights and perform all the other duties incidental to their respective situations. To confound these two characters; to convert the militia of the country into an organized cabal for the purpose of promoting electing views or controlling the elections, would be an example as novel as dangerous. It would introduce into that body a spirit of intrigue, contention and insubordination, subversive of all good discipline, and leading to the most dangerous consequences.

But if the business of the militia companies were not military science, but purely politics, this company could not give its assent to the proceeding proposed. It is recommended that each company should be pledged to support the person designated: who that person may be, the company itself, at the time of appointing its delegates, is not only ignorant, but even those delegates are ignorant, because they may be overruled in the general meeting.

Now, as freemen, we cannot consent to surrender to others the choice of our member of Congress. We consider the elective franchise as unalienable, and that it would be highly degrading to acknowledge our incompetence to choose for ourselves. We might as well at once say, that we would stay at our respective homes at the time of election, and send those delegates to determine who should represent us in Congress: Wherefore,

Resolved, That this company highly disapproves of the proposal to send from the militia companies delegates to Higbee's or elsewhere, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That this company will not transfer to any man or men whomsoever, the invaluable privilege belonging to the individuals constituting it, of choosing their own representative in Congress.

Resolved, That such of us as are entitled by the laws of our country to vote for a member of Congress will, at the time of the election, proceed to the polls and freely bestow our suffrages as becomes independent freemen without being dictated to by any man or set of men whatsoever.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, be requested to give those resolutions with the preamble, a place in his paper.

(Signed) JOHN MCALLA,
Capt. Lexington Light I. C.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The late act of Congress, altering the mode of compensation to its members, has given to the people just cause of disapprobation. No party association—no factious discontent, or newspaper colouring, was attempted to bias their deliberate opinion. Its deformity was manifest upon the first view; and its features were too intelligible to be misunderstood. To reiterate the various objections already offered against this measure, would be irksome: there is yet a source which proceeds from the manner and lofty patronage of ambition—the unbecoming retinue, levees and routes, in imitation of such as are termed "the polite courts of Europe." In better times six dollars per day were considered equivalent to meet all expenses; but twelve dollars now, "are not sufficient to make both ends meet."—Prince Courtenay is supposed to have enjoyed a splendor suitable to his rank; but upon his matrimonial alliance with the princess Charlotte, it was moved in the British house of Commons, that a grant of \$268,490 a year, be voted, in order to provide a suitable establishment for the royal pair, besides an "out fit" of a year's salary; and it is much to be questioned whether the prince will make both ends meet, without farther sweat from the poor, for the purchase of carriages, wine, dresses, jewels, pin-money, &c. &c.—The people of America are not so parsimonious or selfish, as to withhold from their officers of government an adequate compensation. Were \$20 per day actually necessary for their comfort and convenience, it would be granted without a murmur; but thank God they hold their offices by a different tenure, from the repre-

sentatives of Great Britain—they are held by the unbiased suffrage of a free people; and not by birth right, and the enslaved will of vassals. The unlooked for and precipitate change in the Compensation Bill, induced them to believe that "there was something rotten in Denmark"—that a great portion of time, instead of being employed in the solemn duties of legislation, is spent in ease and voluptuousness—that Washington City, the seat of national representation, instead of being celebrated for its wisdom and patriotic sentiments—instead of giving direction to manners and customs compatible with an enlightened nation, is to be converted into an ape of regal splendor, and the grave of our rising destinies. No palliation of this measure can satisfy the people that it is not an innovation which indicates, at least, a weariness of old principles and old habits. Our fathers of the revolution would have blushed at the deed.

The passage of the Bank law, although a measure of infinite greater importance, has almost ceased to be thought of. The reasons introduced in its support, furnish conclusive proof, that the best interests of the country may be so distracted and divided, as one day, to become subservient to the views of intrigue and ambition—when the constitution is held as a pliant instead of a sacred instrument, upon the score of expediency alone, when a dereliction of principle is manifest from the course pursued by Congress in 1811 and 1816—when our hitherto faithful representatives are found floating in the tide of corruption, it is high time that the people should arouse from their lethargy.

The candidates for the state legislature have been called upon for an expression of their sentiments relative to the compensation bill. In this county, they have unanimously pledged their word, to use their best endeavors to effect its repeal. How, then will you reconcile the consistency of placing upon the same ticket the man who advocated its adoption?—How will it comport with that independent course we have hitherto pursued? The world would laugh at our folly. Mr. Clay in addressing his constituents has used the forbearance of disapprobation against Mr. Hawkins, on the same question, to his own advantage. The truth is, the people had become so confused in their opinion from the deranged and perplexed situation of all monied transactions, as hardly to have an opinion of their own. They were assured that a National Bank would counteract the evils complained of—that the times would justify a departure from the letter of the constitution, and that it was consonant with the power of Congress—the press became inactive, and the correct voice of the people ceased even to murmur. This was the time for an intelligent and patriotic representative to have maintained the expiring efforts of liberty.—To return Mr. Clay at this time would be to approve his conduct—his predecessors may plead justification upon similar ground.

Thomas T. Barr, Esq. the present opponent of Mr. C. was raised and educated in Kentucky. The local interests and growing prosperity of the West, he correctly appreciates. His political principles are known to be invariably republican; or to use his own words, "attached to those principles which brought Mr. Jefferson into power," which he "considers to be the principles of the revolution." In point of information he ranks with the first characters of the day.

MENTOR.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of this regenerated state convened at Concord, on the 5th inst. DAVID L. MORRILL was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. On counting the official returns for Governor, it appeared that there were

For William Plumer	20,338
James Sheaffe	17,994

The patriotic Gov. Plumer delivered his speech on the 6th; which we shall publish.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, is appointed a Senator of the United States, from the state of Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next, vice J. B. Varnum, whose term of service will then expire.

ELI P. ASHmun, is appointed a Senator from the same state, for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Gore (resigned) had to serve.

Nat. Int.

Elias Boudinot, Esq. of New Jersey, the President of the American Bible Society, has presented to that Institution the generous donation of ten thousand dollars.—Com. Adv.

The British Government has ordered a Grand Naval Monument to be erected in honour of the victory of Trafalgar, as the climax of their naval glory, as well as a Grand Military Monument in honour of the battle of Waterloo, as the consummation of the fame of their army.

A friend of the editor, lately returned from Ireland, had a curious hoax practised upon him by some of his friends.—They gave out, that he was authorised to give free passage to two or three thousand men to America, and advised that those who wished to embrace the offer should make immediate application and not be put off, for that he would publicly deny that he had any such object in view.—The consequence was, that the house he lived in, was instantly as it were, surrounded by a vast crowd of people; day and night were they there, to beset him in his private walks, after he had declared most solemnly that they were deceived. He got no rest, and was actually obliged to leave the neighbourhood, secretly for some time, to get clear of the importunities of suffering humanity. He says it appeared to him, as if he could have depopulated the country, except of officers of the crown and the landholders.

Weekly Reg.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 7.

It is with much pleasure we announce to our friends in the north and west that the water has entirely receded from our city, and that the damages sustained will be but trifling to what was expected when the embankment or levee first broke. Never in the recollection of the most aged person has the river Mississippi been known to fall so early; how thankful ought we to be to the Great Disposer of all good, for the relief given us, as it were by the special act of his benevolent Providence.

NASHVILLE, JUNE 18.

We have received the following information from a source to be implicitly relied on. The author was at the council at Turkey Town, which met on the 28th ult. composed of the Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Indians.

The object of the council was to settle their several boundaries. The Creeks and Cherokees have agreed to make a Joint Stock of their lands, with a privilege to each nation to settle where they pleased.—Mark this. It is strong circumstantial evidence, that the Cherokees think they have acquired what did not belong to them—else what could induce them to make their lands common property, when they have more territory with a much less population than the Creeks;—Was it not with a view to quiet the Creeks relative to the late cession at Washington City?

The Creeks and Choctaws have fixed on the ridge of the Black Warrior and the Cahaba, as their former boundary.

The Chickasaws and Cherokees could come to no understanding as to their boundary. The former says they have no knowledge of any lands held by the latter on the south side of Tennessee, adjoining them. That they always considered the lands now claimed by them as belonging to the Creeks. They say farther, that they have no knowledge of any place on Bear creek, known as "Flat Rock,"—that the "Flat Rock," to which the Cherokee line runs is on the Black Warrior. The Chickasaws say the Cherokees have not only imposed on us, but that their claim embraces a large portion of their Territory, which they cannot consent to relinquish.

Every day we become more and more impressed with a confidence that our government has been imposed upon, and defrauded by the late treaty concluded at Washington.

St. STEPHENS, JUNE 7.

We learn from the most respectable authority that two of the murderers of Johnston and McGasky have been given up, and that diligence is promised on the part of some of the chiefs in apprehending the balance of the party. It is stated that the Seminoles and some of the Lower Creek are determined on war, and have embodied 1500 warriors to cut off the supplies of provisions ordered up the Appalachicola, for the use of the United States troops. The most vigilant measures are adopted by the commanding general to ascertain their real intentions, and to prevent the commission of outrages on the frontier.

In consequence of the reports of Indian hostility, the surveys of the Creek lands have suspended their labors, but, we understand, under security afforded by military force, they are about re-commencing them.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 16.

ENGLISH TREATY WITH TUNIS.

We have received by the way of Leghorn, a copy of the treaty lately concluded between the English Admiral Exmouth and the Bey of Tunis.

[Copy] EXMOUTH.

Declaration of his highness Mamoud Bashaw, chief Bey of Tunis, the well guarded city, and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the Bath, admiral of the Blue Squadron, and commander of his Britannic majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian slavery, his highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the powers of Europe (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace,) declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate in the palace of Barde, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year (Seal of) of Christ 1816, and in the year the Bey) of the Hegira 1261, and the 19th day of the Moon Jumad Oneil.

(Signed) Exmouth, (L. S.) admiral and commander in chief of H. B. M's. in the Mediterranean.

Departed this life on Saturday the 22d inst. WILLIAM S. YANCE, aged 24 years.—He was drowned in the Town-Fork of Elkhorn, indulging himself in the pleasure of bathing.—His loss is sincerely regretted by his parents, kindred and acquaintance.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

AN ADDRESS

To the Sons of Liberty,

ON THE BIRTH OF INDEPENDENCE.

And may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at James W. Palmer's Book Store.

Price Twelve and a half Cents.

EXAMINATION.

THE Pupils of the Lancasterian School, Lexington, will be examined on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th & 10th of July. Those of the annexed Academy on the three subsequent days. Parents, &c. are respectfully invited to attend.

It has been suggested by some that writing on Slates is a disadvantage in making writers. Those who have made this objection, will please attend and see if their position be a fair one.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHN.

June 24th, 1816

27-2v

FOURTH OF JULY.

On the fourth of July, an ORATION will be delivered by PENELOPE BUTLER, Jr. at the Presbyterian meeting-house, after the ringing of the third bell about 10 o'clock, A. M.

THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF PERFORMANCE.

On Monday evening, July 1,

Will be presented, a new Comedy in five acts, called

THE KISS,

OR

BEWARE OF JEALOUSY.

To conclude with the Grand Melo Drama, called

A Tale of Mystery,

OR,

THE ROCK OF ARPENNAZ.

For particulars see Bills.

Notice.

THE Shareholders in the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company, are requested to attend a general meeting of the Shareholders, at the counting house of S. & G. Trotter, & Co. on Tuesday the 16th day of July next, for Special business.

By order of the Directors,

B. METCALF, Clerk.

Lexington, June 29, 1816. 27-3w

Public Sale.

TO be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 10th of July next, at the late Dwelling House of Robert Campbell, deceased, on High street, Lexington, the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses & Cattle, a Wagon and Gear, and some Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under that sum cash in hand will be required. Any person having demands against said estate, will please to make them known, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL AYRES, Ex'or.

June 26th, 1816. 27-2w

ANDREW STANTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-1f Lexington, June 22, 1816

Paint, Oil & Varnish Store,

In Short-street near Cross-street.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Has constantly for sale Boiled and Raw Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal, Japan, Spirits of Wine and Rosin Varnish, Putty, and Paints of all colors ready prepared for painting, Camels Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Chalk, Lampblack, &c. &c.

Likewise, a double set of Plated Harness.

June 29th, 1816. 27-3w



Lexington Light Infantry, ATTENTION!

Your punctual attendance is requested on Thursday next at 9 o'clock A. M. at the usual place of parade, of completely armed & equipped, with 18 rounds of blank cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the day which gave birth to our Independence.

LEVI L. TODD, Capt.

June 29, 1816.

Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able from his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; London Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvie, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throatle of 108 spindles, with suitable preparation, and of the best quality.

All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL

COOPER'S SHOP.

The public are informed that they can be supplied with Cooper's Work of every description, having on hand a large stock of the best seasoned materials, and several of the best workmen in the United States.—Gentlemen who may want to purchase POKE & BEEF BARRELS, for the ensuing season, are particularly invited to give us a call, as we shall be prepared to furnish, any number that may be required, on a reasonable notice, and the work warranted good.

From 20 to 30 neymen Coopers, who are good workmen, will meet with employment—none also need apply for a birth. Reference to be had to N. PETTIT, or B. D. PETTIT,

At the Steam Mill of J. H. Morton, & Co.

June 28, 1816. 27-3w

Constables' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

A Barbecue and Dance

Will be prepared for Ladies and Gentlemen, on the fourth day of July, at the house of George Dunlap, three and a half miles south east of Lexington, on the Boonsborough-road—Under the management of

JOHN HART,
R. PERGUSON,
W. GARR JR.
F. BRADFORD, Jr.
Lexington, June 22, 1816.

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves, also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a strain equal to any in the state. They will all be sold reasonable for cash.

Inquire of the Printer.

June 28, 1816. 27-1f

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816. 26-1f

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, consisting of one LOT on the corner of Market and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on Market and 97 on Mechanic street, on which there is an elegant two story Brick House, new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cellar, two on the first floor, three on the second floor, and two on the third floor, with entries on each floor—Five of the rooms are 18 feet square, and four of those above the cellar have fireplaces, and a good Kitchen in the cellar.—The above House is well calculated for a Boarding House, being immediately opposite the great University now building, and if immediately prepared for boarders will no doubt be of great importance in that part of the town, and probably of double the value now asked for it.

One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main Cross Street, adjoining D. Holstead's seat.—This lot is valuable on many occasions.

The farm on which I now live, containing 217 acres. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the state. its situation is well calculated for a public house; the improvements fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order, 137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Apple trees, mostly of choice grafted fruit, of Cannon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, Jemmett, &c. The best of gardens—700 panels of new Post and Railing, and water equal to any in the world.—The whole of the farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and preparations made to enclose the whole of the wood land this winter.

This land is situated four miles from Lexington, directly on the Winchester road, and is equal in quality to any in the state, title indisputable.

Also, all my personal estate, consisting of Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, cattle, Hogs and farming utensils.

The whole, or part will be sold at private sale—If the whole is purchased, one-fourth will be required in hand, in cash, and one, two and three years credit given for the balance—or I would sell for Store Goods, at a fair price.

If the above property is not sold by the first day of December next, then the real estate will be for rent.

JOHN STARKS.

June 24, 1816. 26—

DR. I. HORWITZ,

Late Practitioner of Philadelphia,

Offers his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He will be ready for consultation at any time at his Medical Office, on Mill-street, between Main and Short streets.

June 15, 1816. 25-3w

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

84 Cincinnati, February 19—

ALEX. D. R. PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India

Goods,

Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail at the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816. 24-1f

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

8

TAKEN up by John W. Webber, living on the Hickman road, in Jessamine county, about seven miles from Lexington, a BLACK HORSE, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, and a small streak of white in his face, no brands perceptible—appraised to 15 dollars, before me, a justice of the peace, for the said county of Jessamine, this 15th day of May, 1816.

J. SALK.

June 28th, 1816. 27-3w

POETRY.

COLUMBIA'S GLORY.—AN ODE. TUNE—"Rule of Avoca."

In the turret resplendent of Liberty's temple
Columbia sat musing and basking enchain'd
Her Eagle, whose wings o'er her ramparts
were spread,
While to break from his golden confinement
he strain'd.

Her eye was alternately roll'd o'er the fields,
Where the bones of her patriots repose;
And fixed on the Charter their gallantry won,
When freedom triumphantly scatter'd her
foes.

She heard the complaints of her sons on the
Ocean,
Whose limbs were in irons, enfeebled, and
bleeding;
She saw the bright stars of her Banner ec-
lipse'd,
And the rays of her Glory bedim'd and re-
ceding.

The sod that embosom'd the tombs of her
martyrs,
Convulsively quaked, and the tablets renowned,
Where Liberty's luminous Franchise was gra-
ven,
Portentously cast a dark glimmering around.

The eye of the Goddess to Heaven was thrown,
Great Washington's spirit descended from
high—
The thunders of Deity compass'd his shield,
And wonder a moment pervaded the sky.

Her Eagle was loosed, and her vengeance went
forth—
Britannia careering rides to the shock—
Columbia has met her—their squadrons en-
gage—
And ocean and land in the grapplement rock.

Britannia lies prostrate—her blood swells the
deep—
Her legions are flying and cold in their graves;
Her mountain of Naval renown proves a bub-
ble,
Which trembles, is broken, and sinks on the
waves!

Columbia's glory substantial and pure,
Which extends with the globe, and ascends to
the stars;
All nations award it the meed of respect,
And its magic the gates of the dungeon un-
bars!

For Sale,

A tract of from 80 to 100 acres of land about
4 miles from Lexington, bounding on Henry's
Mill road on the N. W. side, and Mr. Rich-
ardson Allen on the N. E.—there is about 12
acres cleared and some cabins; the remainder
woodland well timbered, with lasting water;
My price is 30 dollars per acre, one-third in
hand, one-third in six months and the remain-
der in twelve months; on the last payment a
title will be made—if not sold in one month,
price will be increased.

JOHN BRADFORD.

May 25th, 1816.

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three
doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself
with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare
those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns
19th Lexington, May 2, 1816.

LEXINGTON

WARM & COLD BATHS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public, that the Warm and Cold Baths are
now in complete operation, and by late improve-
ments and additions, he will be enabled to accom-
modate double the usual number.—His Troughs,
Cloths, &c. are clean and neatly kept, and he
hopes by unremitting attention to merit public
patronage.

J. STEWART.

N. B. Private and distinct apartments, are
reserved for the ladies.

May 29. 23-5w

For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of
Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of
Scissors, the beam being one of the best in this coun-
try. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19th



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given. M. FISHER.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-1f

Wool Carding

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 21-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good House Servant
Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND,

(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRICS,

Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,
SATINETTES, VIGONETS, domestic Gings-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May, 18. 21st

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons having claims against the
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons
indebted in any manner whatever will make
payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20th

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.

48— New Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid
of some of the best workmen and a constant supply
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one,
and is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it.—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
which is complained of in these saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as ap-
plicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
use for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model
to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-
tions.

J. BRYAN

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,
now of this place for the purpose of transacting
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in
this State, which from the first of this present
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-4

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages,
Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and in neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

For RENT,

That large and commodious Stable and Carriage
House, situate on Upper street. The stable will
contain from 20 to 30 horses, and has a large yard
attached to it. The Carriage House is convenient,
and the whole well finished and in good repair.
For terms, apply to

ROBT. MEGOWAN.

April 8th. 15

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just
received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails
and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the
cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer
Devees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly
supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at
their usual prices—where also may be had warrant-
ed Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any
kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the
Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a
commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—
and without any commission, when money is paid on
delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 27. 1-1f

Great Bargains

MAY BE HAD,
On early application to

BRAINARD, SELDON, & Co.

Who have just received from New-York, and are
now opening in Mr. C. Coyle's store room, on
Main Street, two doors from the office of the
Kentucky Insurance Company,

20 Packages Fashionable
BRITISH AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,
CONSISTING OF

Superfine Broad Cloths, Stockenets,
Cassimeres, Silk striped Vestings, Tabby Velvet,
Levantine, Florences, Satins and Virginias,
Cotton, Silk and Imitation Shawls, from 3 to 8-4,
Cambric and Jackson Muslins, an assortment of
Plain, Twilled and Silk striped Gingham,
Satin and Taffeta Ribbands,
Fine Cotton Thread,
Laces, Buttons, &c.

Cambric and Colerain Shirting,
Bambazines, Muslinettes, Calicoes, &c.

Also some articles of CUTLERY.
All of which they offer for sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at much lower rates than the ordinary prices
in this country. 13 March 27

James Garrison,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-
sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has,
and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phi-
ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of
Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cred-
it, viz

Aloes Sact
Antimony
Aniseed
Borax refined
Bristle
Burgundy Pitch
Cantharides
Cinchona
Cream Tartar
Cloves
Cinnamon
Mace
Nutmegs
12 dozen Castor Oil
Gum Camphor
Arabic

Gum Tragacanth
Myrrh
Guaiac
Opal
Shal Lac
Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Rhenubarb
Jalap
Ipecacuanha, &c.
Sal Ammoniac
Fer Senna
Manna Flake
Camomile Flowers
Orange Peel
Gentian Root, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills
Lee's N. L. B. Pills
Hooper's Pills
Batemans Drops
British Oil
Turlington's Balsom
Itch Ointment

Annatto
Allum
Red Wood
Log Wood
Pustic
Aquafortis

Spanish Brown
Whitening
White Lead
Drop Lake
Cromic Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat. Green
Copal Varnish, by the
gallon
Turpentine Varnish,
do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil suitable for ma-
chinery, which will be sold low—with a gen-
eral assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th. 1815. 51-12m.

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,
Coffee,
Teas,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Mace,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Black Pepper,
Cayenne do
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mustard,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
WINE,
BRANDY,
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing
done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past.—such as Senshas, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.

May 10, 1816. 20th

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Wil-
liamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well
selected assortment of

Merchandise,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or
whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6-

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces,
20 half Tierces,
50 Barrels and
100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior
quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms
by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York &
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme-
ly low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens Glass, &c. Also Young Hyson Tea
China Brandy, &c. Imperial

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson
and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above
the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J.
P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at re-
duced prices, February 12. 8-1f

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec.—March term, 1816.

Elisha Cravens, Complainant,
Against

The heirs and legal representatives of Thomas
Carmichael's heirs, John Blackmore, Valentine
Lingfelter, the unknown heirs of George Bar-
nett, Deceased, and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his attor-
ney and the Defendants the unknown heirs of
George Barnett, having failed to enter their ap-
pearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of
this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the said Defendants are not inhabi-
tants of this Commonwealth: Therefore on the
motion of the said Complainant it is ordered, that,
unless the said Defendants do appear here on or be-
fore the twenty-fourth day of our next June term
and answer the Complainant's bill, that the same
will be taken as confessed against them,—and that
a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized
paper of this Commonwealth for eight Weeks in
succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attested,
18-St THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,

Have taken those extensive and commodious sta-
bles which were attached to the tavern lately known
by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where
they propose to receive and take care of horses, in
the very best manner—as they intend to give their
own personal attention to the fidelity of their servants.—
Their stables being situated in the very centre and
seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in
the best manner, will enable them to accommodate
the public as advantageously, if not more so, than
any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care
of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and
other charges as low in proportion.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulatto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a dispirited story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.
May 7, 1816. 20th

COPPER BOTTOM.

The celebrated fast pacing
Canadian Horse, COPPER
BOTTOM, will stand the
coming season at the farm
of Capt. J. J. near Doctor Tegardens, about
two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown
road.

He is a full blooded Canadian pacer im-
ported by Capt. J. J.—is a beautiful Copper
Sorel, rising seven years old, and for bone,
sinew and performance, equal to any horse in
the United States.—He is a sure foal getter,
and his colts generally are natural pacers.
His former proprietor Capt. Parren challenged to
pace him from Malden to Sandwich, dis-
tance 16 1-2 miles in one hour, with two men
in the carrol. If a better recommendation is
wanting than can be given on paper, come and
see him. He will be let to mares at 8 dollars
the season, which may be discharged by \$ 6
if paid down—twelve dollars to insure a mare
in foal, and four dollars the single leap—
where the money is not paid down a note of
hand will be required with the mare, payable
on or before the first of December, 1816.

When the season is over, sportsmen can ob-
tain a liberal wager that Copper Bottom can
beat any horse in Kentucky, pacing, from one
to four miles.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
May 8, 1816. 24-2w

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached
Cotton and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JULY 1, 1816.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Confirming the titles of certain purchasers of land, who purchased from the board of trustees of the Vincennes University.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several persons, who purchased land in the township numbered two, south of range numbered eleven west, in the district of Vincennes, from the board of trustees for the Vincennes University, which was incorporated by an act of the legislature of the Indiana territory, entitled "An act to incorporate a University in the Indiana Territory," passed the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their titles in fee simple, respectively.

April 27, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the sale of the tract of Land, at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the tract of land of twelve miles square, at the "British Fort of the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the Rapids," ceded by the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miamis, Eel River, Weccas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians, to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off in town lots, streets and avenues, and into out lots, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper: *Provided,* the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of land contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general, on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the commissioners of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That previously to the disposal at public sale of the above mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed, to survey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in December, one thousand eight hundred and five, by virtue of the act of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause divisional lines to be run through each section and fractional section binding on the said river, so that each subdivision may contain, as nearly as may be, one hundred and sixty acres each. And in like manner to cause the "Great Island," lying at the foot of the rapids, in the said river, to be surveyed, and, by lines running north and south, to divide the same, as nearly as may be, in six equal parts, that is to say, that part of the said island, described in the survey of the said cession as lying in township number three, in four parts; and that part of the said island lying in township number four into two parts: *Provided,* That in running the subdivisional lines no interference shall be made affecting or impairing rights of persons to whom letters patent have been granted for land lying within the limits of the said twelve miles square, not affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, for military purposes: *Provided also,* That in no case shall the subdivisional lines be so run as to extend to, or embrace the bed of the river, which shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public highway. *And provided also,* That the whole expense of re-surveying and marking the exterior lines of the said cession and of the subdivisional lines of the sections, lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, re-surveyed, and marked by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the land contained within the aforesaid session of twelve miles square, not excepted by virtue of any section of this act, shall with the exception of number sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the purpose of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs and land reserved for the use of the same, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The sale for the quarter sections, fraction quarter sections, and of the town lots and out lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days, and no longer. The quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; the in lots for less than twenty dollars each, nor any out lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre; and shall, in every other respect, be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. All the lands, other than the reserved sections and those excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office, at Wooster, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, and under the same regulations and conditions as are, or may be provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States, north of the Ohio River, and above the mouth of the Ken-

tucky River. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said cession, in the same manner, and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law, or land sold, in the state of Ohio. The superintendents of the public sales, directed by this section, shall receive four dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sale.

April 28, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, the sum of one million dollars per annum, for eight years is hereby appropriated, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for three years, on the unexpended balance thereof, appropriated by an act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act concerning the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be built nine ships, to rate not less than seventy-four guns each, and twelve ships, to rate not less than forty-four guns each, including one seventy-four and three forty-four gun ships, authorised to be built by an act bearing date on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "an act to increase the Navy of the United States;" and in carrying this act into effect, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorised, as soon as the timber and other necessary materials are procured, and the timber properly seasoned, to cause the said ships to be built and equipped; or if, in his judgment, it will more conduct to the public interest, he may cause the said ships to be framed and remain on the stocks, and kept in the best state of preservation, to be prepared for service in the shortest time practicable, when the public exigency may require them.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be procured the Steam Engines and all the imperishable materials necessary for building and equipping three steam batteries on the most approved plan, and best calculated for the waters in which they are to act; and such materials shall be secured in the best manner to ensure the completing such batteries in the shortest time practicable, when they, or either of them, in the opinion of the President, may be required for the public service; and the President is further authorised to cause to be completed and kept in the best state of preservation, the block ship, now on the stocks near New Orleans.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the monies appropriated by this act shall not be transferred to any object of expenditure, nor shall any part thereof be carried to the fund denominated "the surplus fund."

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the annual sum appropriated for arming and equipping the militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, as appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the militia, either by purchase or manufacture, according to the act of the twenty third of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act making provisions for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," shall be paid for each year respectively, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum appropriated to be paid as aforesaid, shall be applied for the purpose, and according to the intention specified in said act, without being liable at any time to be carried to the account of the surplus fund. And nothing in the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments," shall be construed to authorise the transferring of the sum annually appropriated as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, to any other branch of expenditure.

April 27, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, concluded at Washington on the twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the sum of twenty eight thousand six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the surveying and making a road in the territory of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Shawnee Town, on the Ohio River, to the Illinois' Saline, and to Kaskaskia, in the Illinois Territory; and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approves

of said survey, shall cause the said plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, in such manner as he shall direct.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their associates one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in the exploring, surveying, and marking, said road; and for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid commissioners and their assistants, and opening and marking said road, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 27, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the month of January, heretofore prescribed by law to the principal assessors, for inquiring and ascertaining annually what transfers and changes of property have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment, and apportionment of the direct tax, the month of April annually shall be, and the same is hereby substituted and prescribed for that purpose. And instead of the month of May heretofore prescribed by law, for annually notifying the collectors of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury may substitute the month of June, annually, if such enlargement of the time be in his opinion proper and necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the change of times, by this act prescribed and authorised in relation to the direct tax, shall also be allowed and applied in relation to the duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches.

January 17, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for enclosing and improving the public square, near the Capitol; and to abolish the office of commissioners of the public buildings, and of superintendent; and for the appointment of one commissioner for the public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to enclosing and improving the public square, east of the Capitol, which sum shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as authorizes the appointment of three commissioners for the superintendence of the public buildings, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the said commissioners, there shall be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one commissioner, who shall hold no other office under the authority of the U. States, and who shall perform all the duties with which the said, three commissioners were charged, and whose duty it shall also be to contract for, superintend the enclosing improvement of the public square, under the direction [of the President] of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the said commissioner, a salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of such persons as may have been appointed to superintend the repairing of the public buildings, to deliver up unto the commissioner who shall be appointed in virtue of this act, all plans, draughts, books, records, accounts, contracts, bonds, obligations, securities and other evidence of debt in their possession which belong to their offices.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the third day of March next, the office of superintendent established by act of Congress of first of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall cease, and thereafter the duties of said office shall be performed by the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of this act; and to whom the superintendent shall deliver all documents, securities, books and papers, relating to said office; and from and after the third of March next, the commissioner aforesaid, shall be vested with all the powers, and perform all the duties, conferred on the superintendent aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorised and empowered, in repairing the public buildings in the city of Washington, to make such alterations in the plans thereof, respectively, as he shall judge proper, for the better accommodation of the houses of Congress, the President of the U. States, and the various departments of the government, or any of them.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments, passed the 8th day of May, 1792.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional accountant of the depart-

ment of war, whose duty it shall be to adjust and settle all the accounts in that department existing at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled. In the execution of this duty he shall conform to the regulations which govern the accountant of the war department, and shall receive the same compensation for his services and be entitled to the same privilege of franking.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for defraying the expenses of the clerks to be employed under his direction, and for the payment of his salary, the sum of eight thousand eight hundred and seven dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof, and to the end of the next session of congress thereafter, and no longer.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the distribution of one hundred thousand dollars among the captors of the Algerine vessels captured and restored to the Dey of Algiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and distributed in the same proportions and under the same regulations as prize money is now by law directed to be distributed among the captors of the Algerine vessels, captured by the American squadron under the command of commodore Decatur, and afterwards restored to the Dey of Algiers.

April 27, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the Comptroller of the Treasury to cancel certain export bonds executed by Caspar C. Schutte.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered, to cause to be cancelled all the export bonds executed by Caspar C. Schutte in his life time, for merchandise shipped in the following vessels, to wit: the Ariadne, Harmonia and Enoch; and should judgment or judgments have been entered upon any one or all of said bonds to direct the collector of the customs for the port of Charleston, to enter satisfaction on the judgment or judgments obtained thereon, on the payment of the costs by the representative or representatives of the said Caspar C. Schutte.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the more convenient arrangement of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the districts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the Circuit Courts in and for the Sixth Circuit for the United States shall be held at the following times and places, and no others: that is to say, for the district of Georgia, at Savannah, on the fourteenth day of December in every year, and at Milledgeville, on the sixth day of May, in every year; for the District of South Carolina, at Charleston, on the twentieth day of November in every year, and at Columbia on the twentieth day of April in every year; and the Circuit Court for the said Districts respectively, or the Circuit judge of the said Sixth Circuit is authorized and required to make all such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the change in time and place of holding the said courts according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

April 24, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the judges of the Circuit Court, and the Attorney for the District of Columbia, to prepare a code of jurisprudence for the said district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the Circuit Court, and the Attorney for the district of Columbia, be, and they are hereby authorised to prepare and digest a code of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal, for the said district, to be hereafter submitted to the congress of the United States, to be modified, altered or adopted, as to them shall seem proper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same are hereby appropriated to be paid to the said judges, and the attorney aforesaid, as a compensation for their services in this respect, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 29, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, or their legal representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, citizens of Virginia, or if either or both of them be dead, then to their legal representatives, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be equally divided between them; which sum is paid them in consequence of their exertions in saving from being destroyed by fire the gun boat schooner Asp, belonging to the United States, when she was set on fire and left burning by the enemy, after having been taken by them in an action in the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the river Potomac.

April 26, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, once in every year, a register of all officers and agents, civil, military and naval in the service of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That once in two years, a register, containing correct lists of all the officers and agents, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, made up to the last day of September, in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of State. And to enable him to form such register, he, for his own Department, and the heads of the other Departments respectively, shall, in due time, cause such lists as aforesaid, of all officers and agents, in their respective Departments, including clerks, cadets and midshipmen, to be made and lodged in the office of the Department of State. And the said lists, shall exhibit the amount of compensation, pay and emoluments allowed to each officer, agent, clerk, cadet and midshipman, the state or county in which he was born, and where employed.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy subjoin to the list of persons employed in his Department, the names, force and condition of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built.

3. Resolved, That five hundred copies of the said register be printed; and that on the first Monday in January in each year, when a new Congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the President, the Vice President, each head of department, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, one copy of such register; and to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, each ten copies for the use of the respective Houses; that twenty-five copies shall be deposited in the Library of the United States, at the seat of government, to be used like other books in that Library, and that the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as Congress shall from time to time direct.

4. Resolved, That for the information of the present Congress, such register as aforesaid be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Establishing a port of delivery at the town of Bayou St. John.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Bayou St. John, in the state of Louisiana, shall be a port of delivery; that a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at said port, that all ships and vessels bound to said port shall, after proceeding thereto, and making report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time limited by law, be permitted to unload their cargoes at the said town of the Bayou St. John, or at the basin of the canal of Carondelet, adjoining the city of New Orleans, under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the sixth section of the act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage, within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes," as is contrary to this act, is hereby repealed.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the entry of vessels at the ports of Middletown and Plymouth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to make entry of foreign ships or vessels, and of cargoes which may be on board the same, and to unload such cargo respectively, or any part thereof, at the port of Middletown, in the state of Connecticut, and at Plymouth, in the state of North Carolina, under the regulations in such cases by law provided.

April 24, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising payment for prisoners captured by private armed vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury, be, and he is hereby authorised and required to settle and pay unto the owners, officers, and crew of private armed vessels, the bounty allowed by law for prisoners captured and brought into port, and delivered to the agent of the United States, captured on board any British vessel, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, but before the said treaty took effect in the latitude wherein the capture was made; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised to pay the aforesaid claim out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 29, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Asher Palmer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of Asher Palmer for a small schooner captured by the British forces in the late war, while the same was in the service of the United States, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in such manner as shall be reasonable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Asher Palmer, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to admit and settle the claim of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins for the schooner "Selina," by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Menassah Miner and Isaac Denison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to pay to Menassah Miner the sum of three hundred and three dollars and seventy-four cents, and to Isaac Denison the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-two cents out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for services rendered and expenses incurred by said Menassah in providing for his son John Miner, and for like services and expenditures rendered and incurred by Isaac Denison in providing for his son Frederick Denison while they were diseased by wounds received in the service of the United States in defence of Stonington point, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Levaux Trudeau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Levaux Trudeau, or his legal representatives, be authorised to enter with the register of the land office, without payment, any six-quarter sections of land, in place of other lands confirmed by the board of commissioners west of Pearl River in the Mississippi Territory: Provided, the same do not exceed one thousand acres, which has been offered at public sale in the Mississippi Territory: and on return being made to the commissioners of the general land office, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Elizabeth Hamilton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby required to settle the account of Elizabeth Hamilton, widow and representative of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, and to allow her five years full pay for the services of her deceased husband, as a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary war, which five years full pay is the commutation of his half pay for life; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 29, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas H. Boyle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Thomas H. Boyle or his legal representatives, be authorised to enter with the register of the land office, without payment, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, including his settlement in the Mississippi territory, and on return being made to the commissioner of the general land office, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to the said Thomas Boyle, three months pay as a captain in the army of the United States, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Continuing the salaries of certain officers of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual compensations of the different officers enumerated in the act passed the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "an act continuing, for a limited time, the salaries of officers therein mentioned," shall be continued as if the said act had not expired, or contained any provision for limiting its continuance.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Dick, William Bruce and Asa Kitchel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the final certificate of Samuel Dick, issued on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, by the register of the land office, in the Cincinnati district for six hundred and forty acres of land; also the final certificate granted to Asa Kitchel, dated the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and one, by the register aforesaid, for six hundred and twenty-eight acres of land; and also the final certificate granted to William Bruce, by the register aforesaid, for a section of land, dated about the same time, shall respectively be received by the commissioners of the general land office, as complete evidence of payment, for the tracts of land therein specified, and patents shall be issued thereon as in other cases.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain owners of goods, entered at Hampden, in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on the trial of any information, libel, or other suit for the forfeiture or condemnation of goods and merchandise, which between the twenty-fifth day of October, and the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, were entered at Hampden, in the District of Maine, and have been since seized as imported or entered contrary to law; all claims to forfeiture and condemnation be, and hereby are released, arising from want of lawful authority to enter and deliver said goods at Hampden, or from the illegality of importing the said goods into Orrington, or depositing them there or from the illegality of trading between Orrington and Hampden, in a neutral vessel, not licensed for the coasting trade. Provided, That the claimants of the goods and merchandise so entered as aforesaid shall pay and satisfy all the reasonable expenses and charges attending the seizure and keeping thereof and all the expenses, costs and charges of prosecuting the informations, libels and suits instituted against the same, to be taxed by the court in which final judgments shall be rendered against the respective claimants, whether the final judgments shall be in favour of the claimants respectively or against them.

April 24, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of an act of congress passed at the present session, entitled "An act to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and he is hereby authorised to audit and settle the claim of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid act, the amount of damages which they have sustained, in consequence of the occupation by the troops of the United States of Point Pretre, in the state of Georgia, in the loss of the rent of the farm attached thereto, the destruction of the buildings, and of the wood, and other fuel thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, executors aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Fayette Circuit, set:

June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant against Nancy Holmes, William Holmes and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants. In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Ratcliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runknick late Tabitha Ratcliff, Thomas Runknick, Rachael Vanmeter, late Rachael Ratcliff, Abraham Vanmeter, Elizabeth Ratcliff, Joel Ratcliff, Isaac Ratcliff, Benjamin Ratcliff, Dudley Ratcliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Ratcliff, Deed. and Thos. Runknick admrs. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeable to law.

A Copy.—Teste, THOMAS BODLEY, c. r. c. e. June 5, 1816. 24-8w

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Eljah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BAILEY, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816

CASH

Will be given for a

NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses.

May 24, 1816

Inquire of the Printer. 224

To the Public.

THE WASHINGTON FIREPLACE, AND COMMON-FLUE,

Lately invented by Mr. John C. Brush, of the city of Washington, embraces all the principles and forms necessary to give all the benefits that can rationally be expected from that source of Domestic Comfort.—The room and materials that may be saved will pay the patent right, the finish of the rooms much handsomer, the smoke flue perpendicular, the Jambes on each side equal, no more room taken than what is necessary for the fire place in each room. When this plan is fully adopted and faithfully executed, your house may be completely ventilated with the best air which is very conducive to health: it is all important for sleeping; one half of the fuel used in the common fireplace, will give more comfort: the house will be worth nearly one quarter more than in the ordinary mode of building. It only needs to be understood to be approved and adopted. The following certificates are from Gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, and so far as they are known ought to remove prejudice, silence fear, and induce the ignorant to obtain better information before they condemn. Those who build should not contract to have the brick laid in the Chimney by the thousand.—The best workmen should be employed at the Chimneys, as they are the most important for the comfort and safety of the property.—Printers who will give this a few insertions will be at liberty to use the improvement for their own benefit. The undersigned is legally authorised by Mr. Bush, the Patentee, to convey any part of the western and southern states or territories to others, to construct, use and vend the said improvement. Letters addressed to me at Frankfort, Ky. (post paid) will be attended to.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

June 22.

26-3w

CERTIFICATES.

Oakley, near Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify, that a fire place in my chamber which had smoked intolerably & much to the injury of my house for ten years past, and would yield to no remedy heretofore tried,—has been rendered altogether comfortable, free from smoking, and at the same time giving out a much greater portion of heat from an inconsiderable quantity of fuel by fixing therein the Washington fire place, on the common flue, by Mr. Stephen Andres. I have had other fire places repaired on the same plan, all of which perform well, and I hesitate not to say, that the improvement is really valuable, and cannot fail in promoting the comfort as well as the health of families, attended with great saving of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

SILAS M. NOEL

Frankfort, April 9th.

The fire place of my office having smoked badly, Mr. Stephen Andres had it altered according to the plainest or simplest plan of the Washington Fire Place—it has entirely relieved me from the smoke and will certainly give more heat to the room with less fuel.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Andres understands the subject, and can remedy faults in chimneys and fire places much better than any man I ever conversed with.

M. D. HARDIN.

Frankfort Kentucky.

I am much pleased with the improvement of the Washington Fire Place, by Mr. Stephen Andres, and intend to have my fire places fixed on the said plan, believing there will be considerable saving of fuel, and at the same time giving out a much greater heat from an inconsiderable portion of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

DANIEL WEISIGER.

Mr. Stephen Andres has altered four Fire Places for me; I am much pleased with the plan, and think the saving of fuel is well worth the expense, and shall adopt the plan generally—and recommend it for three important reasons—Economy, Comfort and Safety.

(A copy) JOHN GWATHMEY. Louisville, May 9th.

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And for Sale

At the Kentucky Gazette office, Price one Dollar, neatly bound and lettered

A complete History of the late

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WITH

Great Britain and her allies.

WITH GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES RELATIVE TO THE SEAT OF WAR & SCENE OF BATTLE.

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The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to

JOHN COLEMAN, Lexington Brewery.

Plank and Scantling.

R. MARSH wishes to purchase a quantity of PLANK and SCANTLING, for which he will give half cash in hand, at his Board Yard adjoining the Theatre Lexington, where Carpenters and others can be supplied.

June 10th, 1816.

24-4w